
ALABAMA

ALA. CODE

Title 11. Counties and Municipal Corporations

11-45-1.1. Subject matter of handguns reserved to State Legislature; power of municipality to adopt certain ordinances; concurrent jurisdiction of municipal courts with district courts. No incorporated municipality shall have the power to enact any ordinance, rule, or regulation which shall tax, restrict, prevent, or in any way affect the possession or ownership of handguns by the citizens of this state. The entire subject matter of handguns is reserved to the State Legislature. This section shall not be construed to limit or restrict the power of a municipality to adopt ordinances which make the violation of a state handgun law a violation of a municipal ordinance to the same extent as other state law violations, or to limit or restrict the power of a municipal court to exercise concurrent jurisdiction with the district court over violations of state handgun laws which may be prosecuted as breaches of a municipal ordinance.

11-80-11. Firearms.

(a) No county or municipal corporation, instrumentality, or political subdivision thereof, by ordinance, resolution, or other enactment, shall regulate in any manner gun shows, the possession, ownership, transport, carrying, transfer, sale, purchase, licensing, registration or use of firearms, ammunition, components of firearms, firearms dealers, or dealers in firearm components.

(b)(1) Subsection (a) does not affect the authority a municipality has under law to regulate the discharge of firearms within the limits of the municipality or the authority a county has under law enacted prior August 1, 2000, to regulate the discharge of firearms within the jurisdiction of the county.

(2) Subsection (a) does not affect the authority of the state, a county, or a municipality to assess, enforce, and collect sales taxes, use taxes, and gross receipts taxes in the nature of sales taxes as defined by Section 40-2A-3(8), Code of Alabama 1975, on the retail sale of firearms and ammunition or to assess, enforce, and collect business licenses from firearms or ammunition manufacturers, trade associations, distributors, or dealers for the privilege of engaging in business.

Further, nothing herein shall exempt any business which uses firearms or ammunition in the conduct of its business or any business which leases or sells firearms or ammunition from the provisions of county and municipal planning and zoning laws, as long as the code, ordinance, or regulations are not used to circumvent the intent of subsection (a).

This section shall not be construed to limit or restrict the power of a municipality to adopt or enforce ordinances which make the violation of a state firearm law a violation of a municipal ordinance to the same extent as other state law violations.

Title 13A. Criminal Code

Chapter 11. Offenses Against Public Order and Safety

Article 3. Offenses Relating to Firearms and Weapons

Division 1. General Provisions.

3A-11-50. Carrying concealed weapons.

Except as otherwise provided in this Code, a person who carries concealed about his person a bowie knife or knife or instrument of like kind or description or a pistol or firearm of any other kind or an air gun shall, on conviction, be fined not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$500.00, and may also be imprisoned in the county jail or sentenced to hard labor for the county for not more than six months.

13A-11-57. Selling, etc., pistol or bowie knife to minor. Any person who sells, gives or lends to any minor any pistol or bowie knife, or other knife of like kind or description, shall, on conviction, be fined not less than \$50.00 nor more than \$500.00.

13A-11-58. Sale of firearms or ammunition to residents of adjoining states; purchase in adjoining states.

(a) Any resident of Alabama authorized to sell and deliver rifles, shotguns and ammunition may sell and deliver them to a resident of any state adjoining Alabama. Any purchaser of such firearm or ammunition may take or send it out of the state or have it delivered to his place of residence.

(b) Any resident of Alabama who legally purchases rifles, shotguns and ammunition in any state adjoining Alabama may take delivery of said weapons either in the state where they were purchased or in Alabama.

13A-11-60. Possession or sale of brass or steel teflon-coated handgun ammunition; applicability of section.

(a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, the possession or sale of brass or steel teflon-coated handgun ammunition is illegal anywhere within the State of Alabama. The possession or sale of said ammunition or any ammunition of like kind designed to penetrate bullet-proof vests, shall be unlawful and punishable as provided in subsection (c) of this section.

(b) The provisions of this section shall not apply to state or local law enforcement officers; nor shall it apply to the possession or sale of teflon-coated lead or brass ammunition designed to expand upon contact.

(c) Any person who while armed with a firearm in the commission or attempted commission of any felony, has in his or her immediate possession, teflon-coated ammunition for such firearm, upon conviction of such felony or attempted felony, in addition and consecutive to the punishment prescribed for said felony or attempted felony, shall be punished by the imposition of an additional term of three years in the penitentiary.

(d) Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a Class C felony as defined by Section 13A-5-3.

Division 1A. Rifles and Shotguns.

13A-11-62. Definitions. For purposes of this division, the following terms shall have the following meanings, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise:

(1) **Firearm.** Definition is same as provided in Section 13A-8-1(4) ["A weapon from which a shot is discharged by gunpowder."].

(2) **Rifle.** Any weapon designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned

and made or remade to use the energy of the explosive in a fixed metallic cartridge to fire only a single projectile through a rifled bore for each pull of the trigger.

(3) **Shotgun.** A weapon designed or redesigned, made or remade, and intended to be fired from the shoulder and designed or redesigned and made or remade to use the energy of the explosive in a fixed shotgun shell to fire through a smooth bore either a number of ball shot or a single projectile for each single pull of the trigger.

(4) **Short-barreled rifle.** A rifle having one or more barrels less than 16 inches in length and any weapon made from a rifle (whether by alteration, modification, or otherwise) if such weapon, as modified, has an overall length of less than 26 inches.

(5) **Short-barreled shotgun.** A shotgun having one or more barrels less than 18 inches in length and any weapon made from a shotgun (whether by alteration, modification, or otherwise) if such weapon as modified has an overall length of less than 26 inches.

13A-11-63. Possession, sale, etc., of short-barreled rifle or short-barreled shotgun; applicability of section.

(a) A person who possesses, obtains, receives, sells, or uses a short-barreled rifle or a short-barreled shotgun is guilty of a Class C felony.

(b) This section does not apply to a peace officer who possesses, obtains, receives, sells, or uses a short-barreled rifle or a short-barreled shotgun in the course of or in connection with his official duties.

13A-11-64. Alteration, etc., of manufacturer's number, etc., of firearm; possession, etc., of firearm after identification altered. A person who either:

(1) Changes, alters, removes, or obliterates the name of the maker, model, manufacturer's number or other mark or identification of any firearm, or

(2) Possesses, obtains, receives, sells, or uses a firearm after the maker, model, manufacturer's number or other mark or identification has been changed, altered, removed, or obliterated, is guilty of a Class C felony.

13A-11-65. Penalty. Violation of Section 13A-11-63(a) or Section 13A-11-64 in the course of, or in connection with the commission of any other felony shall be a Class B felony, and the punishment imposed therefor shall be in addition to the punishment imposed for the other felony.

Division 2. Pistols.

13A-11-70. Definitions. For the purposes of this division, the following terms shall have the respective meanings ascribed by this section:

(1) **Pistol.** Any firearm with a barrel less than 12 inches in length.

(2) **Crime of violence.** Any of the following crimes or an attempt to commit any of them, namely, murder, manslaughter, (except manslaughter arising out of the operation of a vehicle), rape, mayhem, assault with intent to rob, assault with intent to ravish, assault with intent to murder, robbery, burglary, kidnapping and larceny.

(3) **Person.** Such term includes any firm, partnership, association or corporation.

13A-11-72. Certain persons forbidden to possess pistol.

(a) No person who has been convicted in this state or elsewhere of committing or attempting to commit a crime of violence shall own a pistol or have one in his or her possession or under his or her control.

(b) No person who is a drug addict or an habitual drunkard shall own a pistol or have one in his or her possession or under his or her control.

(c) Subject to the exceptions provided by Section 13A-11-74, no person shall knowingly with intent to do bodily harm carry or possess a deadly weapon on the premises of a public school.

(d) Possession of a deadly weapon with the intent to do bodily harm on the premises of a public school in violation of subsection (c) of this section is a Class C felony.

(e) Law enforcement officers are exempt from this section, and persons with pistol permits issued pursuant to Section 13A-11-75, are exempt from the provisions of subsection (c) of this section.

(f) The term "public school" as used in this section applies only to a school composed of grades K-12 and shall include a school bus used for grades K-12.

(g) The term "deadly weapon" as used in this section means a firearm or anything manifestly designed, made, or adapted for the purposes of inflicting death or serious physical injury, and such term includes, but is not limited to, a bazooka, hand grenade, missile, or explosive or incendiary device; a pistol, rifle, or shotgun; or a switch-blade knife, gravity knife, stiletto, sword, or dagger; or any club, baton, billy, blackjack, bludgeon, or metal knuckles.

13A-11-73. License to carry pistol in vehicle or concealed on person - Required. No person shall carry a pistol in any vehicle or concealed on or about his person, except on his land, in his own abode or fixed place of business, without a license therefor as hereinafter provided.

[2001 Ala. Acts 494: {Reciprocity}.]

(a) A person licensed to carry a handgun in any state whose laws recognize and give effect in that state to a license issued under the laws of the State of Alabama shall be authorized to carry a handgun in this state. This act shall apply to a licenseholder from another state only while the licenseholder is not a resident of this state. A licenseholder from another state shall carry the handgun in compliance with the laws of this state.

(b) The Attorney General shall periodically publish a list of states which meet the requirements of subsection (a).

13A-11-74. License to carry pistol in vehicle or concealed on person - Exceptions. The provisions of Section 13A-11-73 shall not apply to marshals, sheriffs, prison and jail wardens and their regularly employed deputies, policemen and other law enforcement officers of any state or political subdivision thereof, or to the members of the army, navy or marine corps of the United States or of the national guard, or to the members of the national guard organized reserves or state guard organizations when on duty or going to or from duty, or to the regularly enrolled members of any organization duly authorized to purchase or receive such weapons from the United States or from this state; provided, that such members are at or are going to or from their places of assembly or target practices, or to officers or employees of the United States duly authorized to carry a pistol, or to any person engaged in manufacturing, repairing or

dealing in pistols, or the agent or representative of such person possessing, using, or carrying a pistol in the usual or ordinary course of such business, or to any common carrier, except taxicabs, licensed as a common carrier, or to any person permitted by law to possess a pistol while carrying it unloaded in a secure wrapper, from the place of purchase to his home or place of business, or to or from a place of repair or in moving from one place of abode or business to another.

13A-11-75. License to carry pistol in vehicle or concealed on person - Issuance; term; form; fee; revocation. The sheriff of a county may, upon the application of any person residing in that county, issue a qualified or unlimited license to such person to carry a pistol in a vehicle or concealed on or about his person within this state for not more than one year from date of issue, if it appears that the applicant has good reason to fear injury to his person or property or has any other proper reason for carrying a pistol, and that he is a suitable person to be so licensed. The license shall be in triplicate, in form to be prescribed by the Secretary of State, and shall bear the name, address, description and signature of the licensee and the reason given for desiring a license. The original thereof shall be delivered to the licensee, the duplicate shall, within seven days, be sent by registered or certified mail to the Director of Public Safety and the triplicate shall be preserved for six years by the authority issuing the same. The fee for issuing such license shall be \$1.00 which shall be paid into the county treasury. The sheriff may revoke a license upon proof that the licensee is not a proper person to be licensed.

13A-11-76. Delivery to minors, habitual drunkards, etc. No person shall deliver a pistol to any person under the age of 18 or to one who he has reasonable cause to believe has been convicted of a crime of violence or is a drug addict, an habitual drunkard or of unsound mind.

13A-11-78. Dealers' licenses - Required. No retail dealer shall sell or otherwise transfer, or expose for sale or transfer, or have in his possession with intent to sell, or otherwise transfer, any pistol without being licensed as hereinafter provided.

13A-11-79. Dealers' licenses - Issuance; conditions; display; fees. The duly constituted licensing authorities of any city, town or political subdivision of this state may grant licenses in forms prescribed by the secretary of state, effective for not more than one year from date of issue, permitting the licensee to sell pistols at retail within this state subject to the following conditions, in addition to those specified in Section 13A-11-77, for breach of any of which the license shall be forfeited and the licensee subject to punishment as provided in this division. The business shall be carried on only in the building designated in the license. The license or a copy thereof, certified by the issuing authority, shall be displayed on the premises where it can easily be read. No pistol shall be sold in violation of any provisions of this division, nor shall a pistol be sold under any circumstances unless the purchaser is personally known to the seller or shall present clear evidence of his identity. A true record in triplicate shall be made of every pistol sold, in a book kept for the purpose, the form of which may be prescribed by the Secretary of State and shall be personally signed by the purchaser and by the person effecting the sale, the caliber, make, model and manufacturer's number of the weapon, the name, address, occupation, color and place of birth of purchaser and a statement signed by the purchaser that he has

never been convicted in this state or elsewhere of a crime of violence. One copy shall be sent within six hours by registered or certified mail to the chief of police of the municipality or the sheriff of the county of which the dealer is a resident; the dealer shall within seven days send the duplicate to the Secretary of State; and the dealer shall retain the triplicate for six years. No pistol or imitation thereof or placard advertising the sale thereof shall be displayed in any part of any premises where it can readily be seen from the outside. The fee for issuing said license shall be \$.50, which fee shall be paid into the State Treasury.

13A-11-80. Loans secured by deposit, etc., of pistol prohibited; certain transfers prohibited. No person shall make any loan secured by a mortgage, deposit or pledge of a pistol contrary to this division, nor shall any person lend or give a pistol to another or otherwise deliver a pistol contrary to the provisions of this division.

13A-11-81. False information in applications for licenses, purchases, etc. No person shall, in purchasing or otherwise securing delivery of a pistol or in applying for a license to carry the same, give false information or offer false evidence of his identity.

13A-11-83. Antique pistols. This division shall not apply to the purchase, possession or sale of pistols as curiosities or ornaments or to the transportation of such pistols unloaded and in a bag, box or securely wrapped package, but not concealed on the person.

13A-11-84. Penalties; seizure and disposition of pistols involved in violations of certain sections.

(a) Every violation of subsection (a) of Section 13A-11-72 or of Sections 13A-11-81 or 13A-11-82 shall be punishable by imprisonment for not more than five years. Every violation of subsection (b) of Section 13A-11-72 or of Sections 13A-11-73, 13A-11-74 and 13A-11-77 through 13A-11-80 shall be punishable by imprisonment for any term less than one year or by a fine of not more than \$500.00, or both. The punishment for violating Section 13A-11-78 or 13A-11-79 may include revocation of license.

(b) It shall be the duty of any sheriff, policeman or other peace officer of the State of Alabama, arresting any person charged with violating Sections 13A-11-71 through 13A-11-73, or any one or more of said sections, to seize the pistol or pistols in the possession or under the control of the person or persons charged with violating said section or sections, and to deliver said pistol or pistols to one of the following named persons: if a municipal officer makes the arrest, to the city clerk or custodian of stolen property of the municipality employing the arresting officer; if a county, state or other peace officer makes the arrest, to the sheriff of the county in which the arrest is made. The person receiving the pistol or pistols from the arresting officer shall keep it in a safe place in as good condition as received until disposed of as hereinafter provided. Within five days after the final conviction of any person arrested for violating any of the above-numbered sections, the person receiving possession of the pistol or pistols, seized as aforesaid, shall report the seizure and detention of said pistol or pistols to the district attorney within the county where the pistol or pistols are seized, giving a full description thereof, the number, make and model thereof, the name of the person in whose possession it was found when seized, the person making claim to same or any interest therein, if the name can be ascertained or is known, and the date of the seizure. Upon receipt of the report from the per-

son receiving possession of the pistol or pistols as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the district attorney within the county wherein the pistol or pistols were seized to forthwith file a complaint in the circuit court of the proper county, praying that such seized pistol or pistols be declared contraband, be forfeited to the state and be destroyed. Any person, firm or corporation or association of persons in whose possession said pistol or pistols may be seized or who claim to own the same or any interest therein shall be made a party defendant to said complaint, and thereupon such matter shall proceed and be determined in the circuit court of the proper county in the same form and manner, as near as may be, as in the forfeiture and destruction of gaming devices, except as herein otherwise provided. When any judgment of condemnation and forfeiture is made in any case filed under the provisions of this section, the judge making such judgment shall direct therein the destruction of the pistol or pistols by the person receiving possession of said pistol or pistols from the arresting officer in the presence of the clerk or register of the court, unless the judge is of the opinion that the nondestruction thereof is necessary or proper in the ends of justice, in which event and upon recommendation of the district attorney, the judge shall award the pistol or pistols to the sheriff of the county or to the chief of police of the municipality to be used exclusively by the

sheriff or the chief of police in the enforcement of law, and the sheriff of the county and the chiefs of police of the municipalities shall keep a permanent record of all pistols awarded to them as provided for herein, to be accounted for as other public property, and said order, in the event that no appeal is taken within 15 days from the rendition thereof, shall be carried out and executed before the expiration of 20 days from the date of the judgment. The court, at its discretion, shall direct in said judgment that the costs of the proceedings be paid by the person in whose possession said pistol or pistols were found when seized, or by any party or parties who claim to own said pistol or pistols, or any interest therein, and who contested the condemnation and forfeiture thereof.

Title 40. Revenue and Taxation

Chapter 12. Licenses

40-12-143. Pistols, revolvers, bowie and dirk knives, etc. Persons dealing in pistols, revolvers, maxim silencers, bowie knives, dirk knives, brass knuckles or knuckles of like kind, whether principal stock in trade or not shall pay the following license tax: in cities and towns of 35,000 inhabitants and over, \$150; and in all other places, \$100. All persons dealing in pistols, revolvers and maxim silencers shall be re-

quired to keep a permanent record of the sale of every pistol, revolver or maxim silencer, showing the date of sale, serial number or other identification marks, manufacturer's name, caliber and type, and also the name and address of the purchaser, which record shall always be open for inspection by any peace officer of the State of Alabama or any municipality thereof. The failure to keep such record shall subject such person to having his license revoked by the probate judge of the county where such license was issued on motion of any district attorney of the State of Alabama.

40-12-158. Shotguns, rifles, ammunition, etc.

(a) Each person dealing in shotguns, rifles of .22 caliber or over, metallic ammunition or shotgun shells shall pay a license tax of \$25 in cities of 100,000 inhabitants or over; \$10 in cities or towns of 7,000 and less than 100,000 inhabitants; and \$3 in all other places, whether incorporated or not.

(b) Regularly licensed rolling stores selling any or all of the articles enumerated in this section shall, in addition to the license provided in Section 40-12-174, pay a license tax of \$5 to the state and \$5 to the county in each county in which they sell or offer such articles for sale.

[Current through 2001 3rd Special Session, including 2001 Ala. Acts 494 (SB 122)]

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Title 8. Title 8. Business and Professions

Chapter 76. Pawnbrokers and Secondhand Dealers

8.76.010. Transactions to be entered in book kept at place of business. A person engaged in the business of buying and selling secondhand articles, or lending money on secondhand articles, except a bank, shall maintain a book, in permanent form, in which the person shall enter in legible English at the time of each loan, purchase, or sale:

- (1) the date of the transaction;
- (2) the name of the person conducting the transaction;
- (3) the name, age and address of the customer;
- (4) a description of the property bought or received in pledge, which includes for any firearm, watch, camera, or optical equipment bought or received in pledge, the name of the maker, the serial, model, or other number, and all letters and marks inscribed;
- (5) the price paid or amount loaned;
- (6) the signature of the customer.

Title 11. Criminal Law

Chapter 46. Offenses Against Property

11.46.260. Removal of identification marks.

(a) A person commits the crime of removal of identification marks if, with intent to cause interruption to the ownership of another, the person defaces, erases, or otherwise alters or attempts to deface, erase, or otherwise alter any serial number or identification mark placed or inscribed on a propelled vehicle, bicycle, firearm, movable or immovable construction tool or equipment, appliance, merchandise, or other article or its component parts.

(b) Removal of identification marks is

(1) a class C felony if the value of the property on which the serial number or identification mark appeared is \$500 or more;

(2) a class A misdemeanor if the value of the property on which the serial number or identification mark appeared is \$50 or more but less than \$500;

(3) a class B misdemeanor if the value of the property on which the serial number or identification mark appeared is less than \$50.

11.46.270. Unlawful possession.

(a) A person commits the crime of unlawful possession if the person possesses a propelled vehicle, bicycle, firearm, movable or immovable construction tool or equipment, appliance, merchandise or other article or its component parts knowing that the serial number or identification mark placed on it by the manufacturer or owner for the purpose of identification has been defaced, erased, or otherwise altered with the intent of causing interruption to the ownership of another.

(b) Unlawful possession is

(1) a class C felony if the value of the property on which the serial number or identification mark appeared is \$500 or more;

(2) a class A misdemeanor if the value of the property on which the serial number or identification mark appeared is \$50 or more but less than \$500;

(3) a class B misdemeanor if the value of the property on which the serial number or identification mark appeared is less than \$50.

Chapter 61. Offenses Against Public Order

11.61.190. Misconduct involving weapons in the first degree.

(a) A person commits the crime of misconduct involving weapons in the first degree if the person:

(1) uses or attempts to use a firearm during the commission of an offense under AS 11.71.010 - 11.71.040; or

(2) discharges a firearm from a propelled vehicle while the vehicle is being operated and under circumstances manifesting substantial and unjustifiable risk of physical injury to a person or damage to property.

(b) Misconduct involving weapons in the first degree is a class A felony.

11.61.195. Misconduct involving weapons in the second degree.

(a) A person commits the crime of misconduct involving weapons in the second degree if the person knowingly:

(1) possesses a firearm during the commission of an offense under AS 11.71.010 - 11.71.040;

(2) violates AS 11.61.200 (a)(1) and is within the grounds of or on a parking lot immediately adjacent to

(A) a public or private preschool, elementary, junior high, or secondary school without the permission of the chief administrative officer of the school or district or the designee of the chief administrative officer; or

(B) a center, other than a private residence, licensed under AS 14.37, AS 47.33 or AS 47.35 or recognized by the federal government for the care of children; or

(3) discharges a firearm at or in the direction of

(A) a building with reckless disregard for a risk of physical injury to a person; or

(B) a dwelling.

(b) Misconduct involving weapons in the second degree is a class B felony.

11.61.200. Misconduct involving weapons in the third degree.

(a) A person commits the crime of misconduct involving weapons in the third degree if the person